Sulawesi Long List Annotations

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The following set of annotations takes the Sulawesi Umbrella Wordlist (488 items) annotations as its starting point, and adds annotations for items which are unique to the 844-item Sulawesi Long List. In this edition numbering follows that of the Sulawesi Umbrella Wordlist, while ‘added’ annotations are indicated by following the three digit numeral with a lower case letter -a, -b, etc. The annotations are not optional, rather their use should be regarded as part and parcel of eliciting the Sulawesi Long List.

003  skull/tengkorak: See picture of a skull below.

003a  fontanelle/ubun-ubun: Indonesian ubun-ubun can refer both to the fontanelle (the soft spot on the top of a baby’s skull, which is later closed up by bone), and to the crown of the head in general. It is the former which we seek: bagian lunak di atas kepala bayi.

004  brain/otak: isi kepala yang lunak-lunak. Not its extended meaning, intelligence, kecerdasan. See picture below.

005a  hair whorl/unyeng-unyeng: pusaran rambut di atas kepala. A hair whorl is a natural part of human anatomy, the point or axis on the back of the head around which hairs change direction. In English it is also known as a cowlick. See picture of a baby’s hair whorl below.
005b  hair bun/sanggul: gelung rambut perempuan di atas kepala. See picture below.

005c  gray hair/uban: rambut yang sudah putih atau mulai memutih. Some languages may only have a word describing the condition ‘to have gray hair.’ If so, record that term here, making note of the semantics / part of speech. See picture of man with gray hair below.

008a  eyeball/bola mata: the eye considered in its entirety: bagian mata yg menyerupai bola dan dapat bergerak-gerak. See picture below.

009  pupil of the eye/pupil, manik mata: lubang bundar di tengah celaput pelangi. It is the pupil which is intended here, not the entire eyeball (bola mata, mata-bola). Use the picture of an eye below to clarify the intended reference.

010  eyebrow/kening, alis mata: refers to hair rather than bony ridge, if different. See picture above.

017–018  we have had a history of confusion for these two items:

bibir: tepi mulut, sebelah bawah dan atas;

mulut: rongga atau lubang tempat gigi dan lidah.
018 lip/bibir: if the language distinguishes between upper and lower lips and there is no generic, record both, noting the difference. Some languages have a specific lexeme that refers to the ‘labial circle,’ an oval area surrounding the mouth externally, and the lips are literally the ‘edge of the labial circle.’

020b gums/gusi: daging tempat gigi tumbuh.

020c palate/langit-langit mulut: colloquially, the roof of the mouth. If the language has different lexemes for the hard palate (langit-langit keras) and the soft palate (langit-langit lunak), record both terms, noting the difference.

020d saliva/ludah, air liur: air yang keluar dari mulut. The verb form, meludah, is elicited elsewhere (= 450).

022a earwax/tahi telinga: kotoran yang terkumpul dalam lubang telinga. This is a distinct lexical item in many Sulawesi languages; avoid prematurely accepting a translation of the Indonesian compound.

023–024
leher: bagian tubuh antara kepala dengan tubuh;
kerongkongan: pembuluh (pada leher) jalan makanan masuk ke perut. (Kerongkongan may also be used for windpipe, trachea, though tenggorokan is more common. Tenggorokan is sometimes also used to mean esophagus.)

024a nape (of neck)/tengkuk, kuduk: in context: Dia pukul adiknya persis di tengkuknya. Cross-check with response for back (= 034).

025b arm/lengan: if the language has distinct terms for arm (lengan, from shoulder to wrist) and upper arm (pangkal lengan, from shoulder to elbow), record both with proper identification. If the language has a distinct term for forearm (lengan bawah, from elbow to wrist), record this under 027.

027 hand, forearm/tangan: if forearm and hand are distinguished in this language, record both with proper identification. This is not arm, lengan (from wrist, pergelangan, to shoulder, baha). Dari siku sampai ke ujung jari.

034 back (person)/punggung, belakang: if the language has a generic for back, record that. If not, but only upper and lower back designations, record these.

034a spine, backbone/tulang punggung: usually a distinct lexeme in Sulawesi languages. Avoid a literal translation of the Indonesian.

034b tailbone/tulang tongkeng: the tailbone of humans, not animals, the large bone (fused sacrum + coccyx) at the base of the spine. Some languages may employ a metaphorical expression such as ‘ladle of the spine.’

036 breast/susu, buah dara: bagian tubuh perempuan.

037 belly/perut: visible outer part, not the internal organ. Bagian tubuh di bawah dara; bukan yang dalam.
037b waist/pinggang: the Indonesian term pinggang can refer to both (a) the waist, and (b) the loins, that is, the lower part of one’s sides and back on either side of the spine, between the ribs and the hips. It is the former which we seek: dia mengikat parang pada pinggangnya.

038 if the leg and foot are distinguished in this language, record both with proper identification (note that thigh is a separate item, 039). Anggota badan yang dipakai untuk berjalan (dari pangkal paha ke bawah).

039a shin/tulang kering: the front part of the leg from knee to ankle, the major defining feature of which is the hard edge of the shinbone (tibia). In some Indonesian dictionaries defined as ganas or ganes, but this term is rarely known locally.

042 popliteal space/(pe)lipatan lutut: area back of knee.

042a malleolus/mata kaki: the hard bony projections on either side of the ankle, also known in Indonesian as buku kaki. In actuality these knobs are the lower extremities of the leg bones (tibia and fibula).

043 ankle/pergelengan kaki: we seek the term for the joint connecting leg and foot, which is the technical meaning of both ankle and pergelengan kaki, even though popularly ‘ankle’ refers to the bony nob only (= mata kaki, buku kaki). It may help to use the wrist as an analogy.

047 body hair/bulu (badan): bulu tangan is readily recognized.

049–050 “under the skin there is daging that is red and lemak that is white (or yellow). What are the words for these in your language?”

049 meat, flesh/(jaringan) daging: flesh on the animal rather than meat on the plate. Some languages here make the difference. Bagian tubuh di antara kulit dan tulang.

050 fat/lemak: di bawah kulit, warnanya putih (kuning), banyak terdapat pada babi.

053 heart/jantung: yang berdebar. Bagian tubuh dalam rongga dada yang selalu bergerak untuk memompa darah.

055 vein (blood)/urat darah: also known as pembuluh darah. Note that urat alone means both vein and sinew.


057 gall, bile/empedu: barang cair yang kehitam-hitaman warnanya dan pahit rasanya (ada di dalam kandung kecil yang melekat di hati).

058 lungs/paru-paru: organ tubuh yang terdapat dalam rongga dada, berfungsi sebagai alat pernapasan. See illustration below.
059 intestines/usus: elicit the generic, if it exists. If there are only specific words for large and small intestines, record these, noting the difference. Indonesian differentiates large intestine, usus besar, from small intestine, usus halus. See illustration below.

059a kidney/ginjal: also known in Indonesian as buah pinggang. Bagian tubuh dalam, berbentuk seperti biji kacang merah, terletak dekat tulang punggung. See illustration of kidneys below.

061 anus/dubur, pelepasan: mulut poros usus.

064 penis/kemaluan laki-laki: bukan kandung, tetapi batangnya: zakar, batang pelir. If the language has different terms for a boy’s versus a man’s penis, record both terms, noting the difference.

064a testicle/buah pelir: bola-bola isi kantung kemaluan laki-laki.

065a clitoris/kelentit: klitoris, gumpal kecil yang dipotong sebagian jika perempuan dikhitam/disunat. Sometimes colloquially referred to as the kacang.

065c afterbirth/tembuni: yang keluar sesudah bayi lahir. Indonesian speakers may also recognize the term plasenta. See picture below.

065e wound/luka: misalnya karena kena pisau. Our intention is a wound caused by injury, not a sore if different.

066a callus/risa, belulang: kulit yang menjadi tebal dan keras, seperti di tapak tangan atau kaki. We are not seeking the term for dried animal skin, which is another meaning of Indonesian belulang (= 107b).

067a mole, nevus/tahi lalat: bintil atau noda hitam pada kulit. See pictures below.

069 person/orang: orang as free form, not to- as in toSeko.

072–073 not spouse generally, but specifically husband, wife.
076a **baby/bayi: anak yang belum lama lahir.** See picture below.

077 **first born child/anak sulung: yang pertama.**

078 **last born child/anak bungsu: yang terakhir.**

080 **grandmother/nenek perempuan: record here the term of reference (e.g. my grandmother, your grandmother, etc.), making note of the term of address (Oh, Grandmother!) if different.

081 **grandfather/nenek laki-laki, kakek: record here the term of reference (e.g. my grandfather, your grandfather, etc.), making note of the term of address (Oh, Grandfather!) if different.

082 **ancestor/nenek moyang: orang-orang yang sudah lama mendahului kita, beberapa generasi dahulu yang tidak bisa dihitung.**

083 **offspring/keturunan: anak, cucu dan seterusnya.**

085–088 **these terms are important for determining and comparing languages that have cross versus parallel siblings. Elicit the term used in reference to, say, one’s older brother, etc. Exercise care that the responses are not translations of the Indonesian.**

089–092 **these terms may all be identical or may all be different. Elicit the term used in reference to, say, one’s mother’s brother, etc. Exercise care that the responses are not translations of the Indonesian.**

092b **cousin/sepuku: we seek the generic term. If there is no generic term, record the term for first cousin (sepuku sekali).**

092e **co-parent-in-law/besan: the relationship between two couples whose children are married. The Indonesian term besan may be unfamiliar locally, but can be described as: orang tua dari menantu; hubungan keluarga antara dua orang tua yang terjadi karena anak mereka kawin. In some Sulawesi languages, the term is non-existent; in others, it is identical to the term for parent-in-law (= 092c).**

092f–092g **ipar, the spouse of one’s sibling or the sibling of one’s spouse, versus biras, the spouse of one’s ipar (or said another way, biras describes the relationship of two people whose respective spouses are siblings). These are often distinguished in Sulawesi languages, even though the Indonesian term biras may be unfamiliar locally. Record and distinguish additional terms if the language makes even further distinctions, e.g. male’s brother-in-law, female’s sister-in-law, sibling-in-law of opposite sex, etc.**

092h–092k **related through remarriage of the parent and not through blood. The local language term corresponding to Indonesian tiri may cover not only traditional step-relationships but may also apply to other affines, including relationships via second-wife marriages.**

092k **stepsibling/saudara tiri: alternatively, elicit kakak tiri, adik tiri if this is more appropriate to the language.**

092l **co-wife/madu: the relationship between two women who are concurrently married to the same man.**

094 **widow/janda: there are two foci here: the person is a woman, and her husband has died. Janda also regionally refers to men and to separation due to divorce. If the language has separate terms for older vs. younger (viz. remarriageable) widows, record both, noting the difference.**
**094a** widower/duda: the focus is a man whose wife has died, not a ‘divorcee’ if this is a different term.

**094b** orphan/anak yatim: if the language distinguishes between a child who has lost only one parent versus a child who has lost both parents, record both terms, noting the difference.

**094c** adopted child/anak angkat: anak orang lain yang dipelihara dalam rumah seperti anak sendiri. Avoid prematurely accepting a literal translation of the Indonesian phrase.

**095** guest/tamu: the focus here is on one who comes to visit, not a *pendatang*. The person may in fact eat a meal and/or spend the night, but these are not in focus. The person may have come from another area or from across the village, in some sense an outsider. If the language has no generic here, record the specifics, noting the difference.

**096** companion/kawan, teman: the Indonesian terms *teman*, *kawan*, *sahabat* are each used to define the other two. The intent here is one who is with another; friendship may also exist, but it is subservient to the idea of being with someone.

**096b** midwife/bidan: wanita yang mempunyai kepandaian menolong orang melahirkan dan bayinya.

**097–103** Kata Ganti: we wish to elicit independent forms, not clitics. If the Indonesian forms alone aren’t sufficient to elicit the correct responses, try:

a. *Siapa yang ...?*

b. *Bukan saya, tetapi ... yang ....*

**098** you (fam.)/engkau, kamu: we wish the familiar rather than the honorific pronoun form.

**100** we (excl.)/kami: termasuk yang berbicara dan temannya, tetapi bukan yang dia tujuakan. Ask the respondent to translate a sentence such as *Kalian orang sini, kami bukan*, or *Kalian sudah makan, kami belum* because you’ll have to end up with the correct pronoun somewhere in the response, whether they translate literally or translate according to the context.

**101** we (incl.)/kita: termasuk yang berbicara dan semua orang yang mendengarkannya. *Bukan kata horat yang berarti “Engkau”. Siapa yang manusia? Avoid we all or we two (or other number) unless that is this language’s form.

**102** you (plural)/kalian: kalian (point to several people) adalah orang ____ (Seko, Konjo, etc.). Familiar.

**103** they/mereka: this is hard to elicit, for many Sulawesi languages lack this as a distinct morpheme. If that is the case in this language, try to elicit the functional equivalent, perhaps something like he-many, noting the constituent morphemes. *Di pesta itu banyak orang ikut. Mereka senang sekali.*

**103a** animal/binatang: we seek the most generic term the language possesses: *binatang, biar besar atau kecil, biar jinak atau liar*. Some Sulawesi languages may distinguish between winged / flying animals versus legged / creeping animals. Avoid prematurely accepting terms that refer exclusively to domesticated animals, beasts, etc.

**104** water buffalo/kerbau: see picture below.

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105 lowland anoa/anoa: see picture of an adult female lowland anoa (BUBALUS DEPRESSICORNIS) below.

105a cow/sapi: some Sulawesi peoples used to raise the so-called Bali cow (BOS JAVANICUS), a small type with white legs and white rump, and males with thick horns joined across the forehead by a cornified zone. Considered inferior to the Indian humped cow or zebu (BOS TAURUS INDICUS), it has now been mostly replaced by it. See pictures below.

107a hide, skin (of animals)/jangat, kulit binatang: may not be distinct from ‘skin’ (of person) (= 048). The intention is skin which is still on the animal, or at least animal skin in a raw or undressed state. Elicit in the collocation jangat (or kulit) sapi if necessary.

107b leather/belulang: kulit binatang (sapi, kerbau, dsb) yang dikeringkan, seperti yang dipakai untuk membuat gendang. The intention is animal skin which has been prepared (sometimes by simply stretching and drying) for a particular purpose, for example to make straps or rope. We are not seeking the term for callus, which is another meaning of Indonesian belulang (= 066a).

109 crow/burung gagak: see picture below of a slender-billed crow (CORVUS ENCA), common throughout Sulawesi.
109a  **owl/burung hantu:** if there is no generic term, record particulars, noting the difference(s). See pictures of a Sulawesi owl (*Tyto rosenbergii*) (left) and Sulawesi scops owl (*Otus manadensis*) (right) below.

![Sulawesi Owl](Tyto rosenbergii © 2006 Lip Kee Yap CC BY-SA 2.0 Generic.)

![Sulawesi Scops Owl](Otus manadensis © 2013 A.S. Kono CC BY-SA 3.0 Unported.)

109b  **megapode/burung maleo:** the most famous megapode is the Sulawesi maleo (*Macrocephalon maleo*), a coastal species which lays large eggs in the sand. Another megapode, the Philippines scrubfowl (*Megalopodius cumingii*), is found in lowlands and in mountain areas up to 2000m. See picture of a Sulawesi maleo below.

![Sulawesi Maleo](From Olgilvie-Grant 1897 *A Handbook to the Game Birds*, vol. 2. Public Domain.)

109c  **lorikeet/burung nuri:** see picture of an ornate lorikeet (*Trichoglossus ornatus*) below.

![Ornate Lorikeet](© 2011 Owen Edwards. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).)

109d  **cockatoo/burung kakatua:** see picture of a yellow-crested cockatoo (*Cacatua sulphurea*) below.

![Yellow-Crested Cockatoo](© 2013 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).)

109e  **duck/bebek:** our intention is the common, domesticated duck (see picture below). See the article “Domesticated Geese and Ducks—and Allied Species” by David Mead (Sulang Language Data and Working Papers: Topics in Lexicography no. 18) regarding other domesticated and wild duck species.

![Domesticated Duck](Public Domain (Pixabay).)
110  **chicken/ayam:** see picture below.

111  **wing/sayap:** see picture below.

111a  **beak/paruh:** see picture below of the beaks of an egret, eagle, starling and parrot. As with English bill and Indonesian *sudu*, some Sulawesi languages may have a distinct term for the wide bills of ducks and other waterfowl.

112  **egg/telur:** see picture below.

112a  **nest/sarang:** *tempat burung bertelur dan memiara anaknya.* Our intention is a bird’s nest, not the nests of bees, wasps, termites or the lairs of animals, if different, nor a man-made nesting basket for chickens. See picture below.

113  **feather/bulu (ayam):** see picture below.
115 louse (head)/kutu kepala: a parasite (PEDICULUS HUMANUS CAPITIS) that lives its entire life on the human scalp. See close-up image of a human head louse below.

115a nit, louse egg/lisa, telur kutu: telur kutu yang melekat dengan kuat pada rambut di kepala manusia. Also known as lingsa. See close-up image of a nit below.

116 louse (clothes)/tuma (pakaian): tuma can as well be replaced with kutu as long as pakaian is indicated. Clothes lice, also known as body lice (PEDICULUS HUMANUS CORPORIS), are related to head lice but lay their eggs on clothes rather than human hair and can live up to a week separated from a human host. See close-up image below.

116a bedbug/kutu busuk: see close-up image of a bedbug below.

116b tick/caplak: also known as sengkenit and kutu anjing, but be careful as the term kutu anjing can also refer to fleas (Indonesian pinjal) (= 116c). Terdapat pada sapi, anjing, ayam, rusa, dsb. Berjalan pelan, mengisap darah sampai badannya bundar seperti biji jagung. See picture below of a brown dog tick (RHIPICEPHALUS SANGUINEUS), found worldwide.

116c flea/pinjal: also known as kutu loncat. Terdapat pada anjing dan kucing, badannya kecil dan hitam, bisa meloncat, menggigit binatang dan manusia. See picture below.
117–118 there seems to be local confusion as to Indonesian terms.

117 kelelawar: sebangsa keluang kecil yang makan serangga. See picture below of a lesser sheath-tailed bat (EMBALLONURA MONTICOLA), one of some forty species of insectivorous bats found on Sulawesi.

118 keluang, kalong: kelelawar besar yang makan buah-buahan yang sudah masak. See picture below of a striped-face fruit bat (STYLOCTENIUM WALLACEI), one of about two dozen species of fruit bat / flying fox found on Sulawesi.

119 caterpillar/ulat: binatang kecil yang berkaki banyak yang bila sudah waktunya menjadi kepompong lalu menjadi kupu-kupu.

120 butterfly/kupu-kupu: see picture below.

120a sago grub/lundi: a kind of legless, edible grub (specifically palm weevil larvae) found in the pith of sago palms and in other palms. See picture of sago grubs below.
120b  palm weevil/kumbang sagu: the adult of the grubs pictured in 120a. The most common species throughout Indonesia (RHYNCHOPHORUS FERRUGINEUS) is reddish tinged. See picture below.

120c  coconut rhinoceros beetle/ bangbung: also known as kumbang kelapa and kumbang tanduk kelapa, this is a species of rhinoceros beetle (ORYCTES RHINOCEROS) that bores into coconut palm hearts, damaging the still-unfolded leaves. Males have a single, backward-curving horn. See picture below. Do not confuse this species with the common rhinoceros beetle, XYLOTRUPES GIDEON, which has a bifurcated horn. See further the article “Some conspicuous beetles of Sulawesi” by David Mead (Sulang Language Data and Working Papers: Topics in Lexicography no. 35) for distinguishing characteristics of some various large beetles.

121  mosquito/nyamuk: see picture below.

122  fly/lalat: see picture below.

122a–122b  elicit these terms together if necessary; a lebah is an insect which makes madu; madu is made by a lebah.
122a  *honey bee/lebah:* honey bees of Sulawesi include the (introduced) common honey bee (*Apis mellifera*), the Asian honey bee (*Apis cerana*) (smaller, sometimes also kept in hives), the Sulawesi honey bee (*Apis nigrocincta*) (very similar to *A. cerana* but having a yellowish face and hind leg), and the giant honey bee (*Apis dorsata*) (large and aggressive, builds single-comb nests in the open, not inside hollows or crevices). If no generic then record particulars, noting the differences. See pictures of Asian honey bee (left) and giant honey bee (right) below.

122b  *beeswax/lilin lebah:* see picture of marketed beeswax below.

122c  *wasp/tabuhan, penyengat:* serangga yang seperti lebah tetapi lebih besar. If no generic, record particulars, noting the differences. See the article “A Guide to Some Bees and Wasps of Indonesia” by David Mead (Sulang Language Data and Working Papers: Topics in Lexicography no. 11) for characteristics of some common bee and wasp species. See picture of an Asian predatory wasp (*Vespa velutina*) below.

122d  *ant/semut:* see picture below.

122e  *termite/anai-anai:* see picture below.
123a  cockroach/lipas, kecoak: if no generic, record particulars, noting the differences. See picture of one kind of cockroach below.

124  centipede/lipan: binatang banyak kakinya dan berbisa. See picture below of SCOLOPENDRA SUBSPINIPES, a poisonous species found on Sulawesi.

125  luminous centipede/kelema(n)yar: binatang sebangsa lipan kecil yang mengeluarkan liur yang bercahaya. This is a small, thread-like species (ORPHNAEUS BREVILABIATUS) of soil centipede, about 1 mm in diameter and 3 cm long. As it crawls or upon tactile stimulation it secretes a greenish bioluminescent slime. In the linguistic literature it has sometimes been misidentified as a millipede or glow worm. Some Sulawesi languages have a single term for all soil centipedes, including species that do not luminesce. See close-up picture of a luminous centipede below.

125a  millipede/kaki seribu: see picture of a giant millipede below.

126  firefly/kunang-kunang: binatang kecil serupa dengan lalat yang bersinar pada perutnya (alias kelip-kelip, api-api). See picture below.
127 scorpion/kalajengking: *binatang rupanya seperti labah-labah tetapi bersengat.* See picture below.

![Scorpion](https://example.com/scorpion.jpg)

Public Domain.

128 cicada/tonggeret: our intent is cicada rather than cricket. Use picture to differentiate. *Jangrik* is the term for cricket, but is often used to mean cicada as well. In local languages it is often called by its sound, roughly *nyenyeng*. See picture of a *DILOBOPYGA* species from Sulawesi below.

![Cicada](https://example.com/cicada.jpg)

© 2004 Bernard Dupont. CC BY-NC-SA 2.0 Generic.

129 spider/laba: see pictures below.

![Spider](https://example.com/spider.jpg)

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129a leech/lintah, pacet: Indonesian *lintah* is a water (paddy) leech, *pacet* is a land leech. If the language makes a similar distinction, record both terms noting differences. See pictures of leeches below.

![Leech](https://example.com/leech.jpg)


130 earthworm/cacing tanah: see picture below.

![Earthworm](https://example.com/earthworm.jpg)

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131 snake/ular: try to elicit a generic for snake. Don’t, for example, accept the local reflex of *ular sawa*, python. See picture below.

![Snake](https://example.com/snake.jpg)

Public Domain (Public-Domain-Photos).
131a python/ular sawa: see picture below.

© 2015 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

132 fish/ikan: see picture below.

© 2015 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

133 fish scales/sisik: see picture below.

© 2015 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

134 fish gills/insang: see exposed view of a fish’s gills below.

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135 eel/ikan belut: sebangsa ikan yang panjang seperti ular, kulitnya licin, biasa terdapat dalam lumpur. If the language area is anywhere near the coast, see if it has unique forms for freshwater eel and saltwater eel, recording these if there is no generic. See picture below of the Celebes longfin eel (ANGUILLA CELEBESENSIS), a freshwater species.

From Kaup 1856 Catalog of Apodal Fish. Public Domain.

135a shark/ikan hiu: see picture of a great white shark below.

© 2014 Ellas Levy. CC BY 2.0 Generic.
135b **stingray/ikan pari:** if no generic, record particulars, noting the differences. See pictures of a leopard whipray and a blue-spotted stingray below.

135c **whale/ikan paus:** see picture of a humpback whale below.

135d **dolphin/ikan lumba-lumba:** see picture of bottlenose dolphins below.

135e **dugong/duyung:** see picture of a dugong below.

135f **squid/cumi-cumi:** see picture of squid below.

135g **octopus/gurita:** see picture of a common octopus below.
135h shrimp/udang: see picture shrimp below.

![Shrimp](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

© 2013 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

135i lobster/udang karang: see picture of a spiny lobster below.

![Lobster](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

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135j crab/kepiting: if no generic, record particulars, noting the differences. See picture of a mangrove crab below.

![Crab](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

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135l hermit crab/umang-umang: may not be known in areas away from the coast. Even among people familiar with the sea, the Indonesian term umang-umang may not be known, but if you give the following description, eventually the animal will be recognized (a) sejenis kepiting (b) biasanya bersarang di bekas kulit/sarang siput laut (c) bisa hidup dalam air, tetapi banyak ditemukan di pantai (d) tidak bisa lari cepat, cuma merayap pelan-pelan (illustrate with your own hand) (e) sering dipakai sebagai umpan memancing (f) kalau takut, umang-umang masuk ke dalam tempatnya, dan tutup lubang dengan jepitannya; tidak lama lagi, muncul lagi. See pictures of a hermit crab below.

![Hermit Crab](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service via Wikimedia Commons, Public Domain.
136  **frog/katak**: *kulitnya licin, badannya kurus, dan bisa meloncat jauh*. Many Sulawesi languages have several words for various frog species and no generic. If there is one word that comes to mind first or is a generic for a couple of the other terms, this is the term that should be recorded. Or just list all terms with their differences, e.g., Rampi: *toda* (big), *tongko*’ (small). See picture below. Cross-validate with response for ‘toad’ (= 136a).

![Image of frog](image-url)

136a  **toad/katak pura**: *kulitnya kasar, badannya gemuk, dan berjalan pelan (tidak bisa meloncat jauh)*. See picture of an Asian common toad below. Cross-validate with response(s) for ‘frog’ (= 136).

137  **turtle/kura-kura**: see picture of an Amboina box turtle (*CUORA AMBOINENSIS*) below. If the language area is near the coast, in addition to *kura-kura*, land/freshwater turtle, elicit *penyu*, sea turtle, as a separate note.

![Image of sea turtle](image-url)

137a  **sea turtle/penyu**: four species of sea turtles inhabit Sulawesi waters, and in coastal areas you should probe whether these are lexically differentiated. Several sea turtle identification guides for a popular audience—based on patterns of scutes on the carapace and head—can be found online. See also the illustration below from Charles McCann (1966) “Key to the marine turtles and snakes occurring in New Zealand” (*Tuatara: Journal of the Biological Society of Victoria University of Wellington* 14(2):73–80): (A-B) green sea turtle *penyu hijau* *CHELONIA MYDAS*; (C-D) hawksbill turtle *penyu berparuh elang* *ERETMOCHELYS IMBRICATA*; and (E-F) loggerhead sea turtle *penyu sisik semu* *CARETTA CARETTA*.

The leatherback sea turtle, *katung, penyu berpunggung belulang* (*DERMOCHELYS CORIACEA*)—also found in Sulawesi waters—is easily identified from its lack of body scutes.
**138** crocodile/buaya: see picture below.

138a monitor lizard/biawak: see picture of a water monitor (VARANUS SALVATOR) below.

138b toka gecko/tokek: a large, spotted species, GEKKO GECKO, growing to about 20 inches and known for its loud, croaking ‘to-kay’ call heard at night. See picture below.

**138c** house gecko/cicak: a small species, HEMIDACTYLUS FRENATUS, found in houses throughout Indonesia. See picture below.

139 deer/rusa: across Sulawesi there is only one kind of deer, the introduced Timor or Javan deer (RUSA TIMORENSIS), in Indonesian called rusa. Although the Indonesian terms rusa and kijang both get translated into English as ‘deer,’ technically the latter term refers to muntjacs (genus MUNITACUS) as found on Kalimantan, Sumatra and elsewhere (but not on Sulawesi). See picture of a Javan deer below.
**monkey/monyet:** the intent here is the macaque. While macaques are sometimes called apes (*kera*) because their tail is stubby or lacking altogether, nonetheless they are true monkeys (*monyet*). See pictures below of a crested macaque (*Macaca nigra*) from North Sulawesi and a booted macaque (*Macaca ochreata*) from Southeast Sulawesi.

**rat, mouse/tikus:** if the language has no generic, give specifics, perhaps analogous to rat and mouse. See picture below of a house rat, *Rattus rattus*, one of about fifty species of rats found on Sulawesi.

**shrew/celurut:** *binatang pemakan serangga, bertubuh kecil dan bermongcang panjang, yang mirip tikus, biasa dijumpai berlari di sudut dinding mencari mangsa.* If the language names shrews distinctly from mice and rats—as some Sulawesi languages do—record it here. The species most likely to be known/encountered is the Asian house shrew (*Suncus murinus*), pictured below. Other names include *tikus kesturi, (tikus) curut, cecurut, cencurut and munggis.*

**pig/babi:** if the language distinguishes between wild pigs (*babi hutan*) and domestic pigs (*babi yang diterakkan*), record both terms, noting the difference. For the record, Sulawesi is home to two species of wild pig, the endemic Sulawesi warty pig, *Sus celebensis* (males have three pairs of warts on the face and decidedly ‘punk’ hair on the forehead), and feral populations of the introduced Eurasian pig, *Sus scrofa* (males without warts). Females of the two species are less distinctive. See picture of a young male Sulawesi warty pig below.
142a babirusa/babi rusa: the babirusa may be unknown in some parts of Sulawesi. Its tusks, which grow upward and emerge through the top of its snout, are distinctive. Some people characterize the babirusa as putih ‘white,’ as opposed to ordinary pigs which are hitam ‘black.’ See picture below.

© Terence Ong. CC BY 2.5 Generic.

142b tusk/taring: gigi yang besar dan runcing, misalnya taring babi. Not an elephant’s tusk (= Indonesian gading).

143a snout/moncong: mulut yang panjang atau memanjang, seperti mulut anjing atau babi.

143b cat/kucing: see picture below.

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143c claw/cakar: kuku yang runcing, misalnya kuku kucing, kuku biawak, dsb. We do not intend the word for ‘scratch’ (= Indonesian mencakar).

143d goat/kambing: see picture below.

© David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

143e horse/kuda: see picture below.

© Public Domain (Pixabay).
143f civet/musang: a civet is a cat-like carnivore, whose diet includes small mammals, birds and fruit. At least three species are found on Sulawesi. If there is more than one local term, record particulars, noting differences. See pictures of a Malay civet (VIVERRA TANGALUNGA), a Sulawesi civet (MACROGALIDIA MUSSCHENBROEKII), and a common palm civet (PARADOXURUS HERMAPHRODITUS) below.

© 2010 Kalyan Varma. CC BY-SA 4.0 International.


143g squirrel/bajing: many Indonesians also refer to squirrels as tupai, although technically this term refers to tree shrews (which are not found on Sulawesi). Of the ten kinds of squirrels across Sulawesi, the species most easily identified is the one known for eating coconuts. If there is more than one term, record particulars, noting the differences. Also cross-validate with the responses for small cuscus (= 143i) and for tarsier (= 143j). See picture of a bajing kelapa (plantain squirrel) below.

© 2006 Jwee. CC BY 2.0 Generic.

143h bear cuscus/kuskus beruang: diurnal, eats leaves. In Sulawesi, this animal often goes by the name kusai, kuse or similar term. See picture below.

© 2008 Sakurai Midori. CC BY-SA 2.1 Japan.
143i  **small cuscus/kuskus kecil**: Nocturnal, eats fruit. In Sulawesi, almost always distinctly named from the bear cuscus (143h). See pictures below.

143j  **tarsier/tangkasi, binatang hantu**: be careful here, as the term *tangkasi* may be unknown, while the phrase *binantang hantu* may incorrectly elicit the term for ‘owl’ (= Indonesian *burung hantu* = 109a). Other Indonesian terms for the tarsier include *singapuar* and *ingkir*. Whilst both squirrels and tarsiers are small mammals with long tails that can leap far, tarsiers distinguish themselves in that they have (a) thin, tufted tails and (b) large eyes for (c) hunting insects (d) at night. *Binatang sebangsa monyet, badannya kecil sekali dan ekornya tipis, tetapi matanya besar. Berbunyi pada sore hari, dan muncul pada malam hari untuk mencari serangga.* See picture below.

143k–143l  we are seeking the generic terms for male and female animals, though you may need to elicit these in context, e.g. *ayam jantan, sapi jantan, kambing jantan*, etc. Avoid specific lexemes such as rooster, bull, and the such.

144  **tree/pohon**: *tumbuhan yang berbatang keras dan besar*. Also known as *pokok kayu* and *batang kayu*, though these also may mean trunk. *Bukan batangnya saja, segenap tumbuhan.* See picture below.

145  **leaf/daun**: see picture below.
146  **branch/cabang**: we seek the generic term for branches. If the language lacks this, give the specifics, noting the differences. *Cabang* is general; *dahan* are larger, *ranting* smaller. Refer to the pictures below if needed.

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146a **trunk/batang**: we seek the term for the trunk of a tree that is still standing (*batangnya pohon yang masih hidup / berdiri*). Some Sulawesi languages employ a different term for the trunk of a felled tree (*batang kayu, batangnya pohon yang sudah ditebang*). See pictures below.

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147  **root/akar**: we seek the generic term for below-ground roots. (Some Sulawesi languages have specific terms for buttress roots, stilt roots, the fibrous root system of coconuts, etc.) See picture below.

© 2004 Scot Nelson. CC BY-SA 2.0 Generic.
147a **stump/tunggul (pohon):** *bekas tebang, sisa tebang.* See picture below.

148a **sap/getah:** *cair pekat dr batang kayu, tangkai, buah-buahan, dsb yang bersifat melekat.* See picture below.

149 **wood/kayu:** *bahan; kursi ini dibuat dari kayu.* Not the specifics of milled timber: plank, board, etc.

150 **fruit/buah:** *buah-buahan.*

151 **flower/bunga:** this is a decorative flower, not what will become fruit. Some Sulawesi languages show a difference. *Bunga sejenis hiasan halaman.*

151a **stem/tangkai:** stem of flower (*tangkai bunga*), fruit (*tangkai buah*) or leaf (*tangkai daun*). See picture below of papaya leaf stems.

152 **thorn/duri:** see pictures below.

153 **banana/pisang:** see picture below.
153a banana blossom/jantung pisang: see picture of marketed banana blossoms below.

154 coconut (ripe)/kelapa tua: see picture below.

155 coconut (unripe)/kelapa muda: also known as mumbang. See picture below.

155a coconut husk/sabut kelapa: kulit yang berserat buah kelapa. See picture below.

156 coconut shell/tempurung: kulit kelapa yang keras. Not gayung, item 234. See picture below.

156a coconut apple, haustorium/ tombong kelapa: the round, white, edible ‘apple’ or ‘seed bud’ that forms inside of a germinating coconut: bakal tumbuhan pada kelapa yang berbentuk seperti bola, berwarna putih kekuningan, terletak di dalam buah. See picture below.
**156b** copra/kopra: sun-, smoke- or kiln-dried coconut meat, processed commercially into oil. See picture below.

![Coconut Copra](https://example.com/coconut_copra.jpg)

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**156c** coconut frond stipule/tapas kelapa: the coarse, burlap-like material found at the base of coconut fronds: *bahan seperti saringan yg berada di antara batang pohon dan pelepah daun kelapa*. In some locales it is used as tinder, gauze, or a sieve, e.g. for sago starch. See picture below.

![Coconut Stipula](https://example.com/coconut_stipula.jpg)

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**156d** oil/minyak: see picture of coconut oil below.

![Coconut Oil](https://example.com/coconut_oil.jpg)

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**157** bamboo/bambu: Elicit the generic if it exists; otherwise (or additionally) elicit as many specifics as there are. We are interested in specific roots, not specific varieties that are distinguished by delimiting adjectives. Thus we are interested in X, Y and Z, but not thorny X or striped X. Five roots are commonly found, here given for Coastal Konjo (related Indonesian words in parentheses): *parring* (*pering*), *bulo* (*buluh*), *timallang* (*telang, talang*), *pattong* (*betung*), *oro* (*aur*). Unlike Borneo, Java and Sumatra, Sulawesi is relatively impoverished when it comes to bamboo diversity, most areas having from only four to eight species.

The following photo shows eight numbered varieties of bamboo. Numbers correspond to the following names in Coastal Konjo (related Indonesian words in parentheses).

1. *parring* (*pering*)
2. *parring gading*
3. *bulo* (*buluh*)
4. *timallang* (*telang, talang*)
5. *pattong* (*betung*)
6. *oro boda’* (*oro = aur*)
7. *oro kalung-kalung*
8. *oro gading*

(continued on following pages)
157 continued: The photo below shows #2: *paring gading*.

The photo below shows #3: *bulo* (BI: *buluh*).
157 continued: The two photos below show #4: *timallang* (BI: *telang*, *talang*).

157 continued: The two photos below show #5: *pattong* (BI: *betung*).
157 continued: The two photos below show #6: *oro boda*.

[Photo of *oro boda*]

157 continued: The photo below shows #7: *oro kalung-kalung*.

[Photo of *oro kalung-kalung*]

The photo below shows #8: *oro gading*.

[Photo of *oro gading*]
**157a internode (bamboo)/ruas (bambu):** a section of bamboo between two successive nodes: *bagian bambu antara buku dan buku.* Use picture below to illustrate.

![Bamboo internode](image1.png) Public Domain (Pixabay)

**157b bamboo shoot/rebung:** *tunas bambu,* biasa *dibuat sayur.* See picture below.

![Bamboo shoot](image2.png) © 2004 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0)

**158 sago palm/rumbia:** *sebangsa pohon palem* yang menghasilkan sagu, daunnya digunakan untuk *membuat atap.* Compare item 220. See picture below.

![Sago palm](image3.png) © 2005 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0)

**158a sago flour/tepung sagu:** the starch obtained by processing the pithy core of the sago palm (*METROXYLON SAGU*) and other palm species, in English also known as sago starch or simply ‘sago.’ See picture of marketed sago flour below.

![Sago flour](image4.png) © 2013 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0)
159  **nipa palm/nipah**: sebangsa palem yang tumbuh di rawa-rawa, daunnya digunakan untuk membuat atap. Compare item 220. See picture below.

159a  **sugar palm/enau, aren**: a particular species, *Arenga pinnata*. We seek the name of the tree itself. Often the sap, fruits, trunk fibers, and other parts of this important palm are separately named. See picture of sugar palm tree with fruits below.

159b  **palm toddy/nira**: air manis dari pohon enau, kelapa, dsb, yang dicarikan oleh orang penyadap. The fresh, sweet sap obtained by tapping the flower stalk of certain palms, particularly the sugar palm. Because of bacteria naturally found in the collection vessels, fresh palm toddy allowed to stand becomes palm wine in a matter of hours; therefore cross-check with palm wine (= 252).

159c  **ijuk fiber/ijuk**: long, durable, black-gray fibers obtained from the trunk of the sugar palm. See picture below.

160  **rattan/rotan**: see pictures below.
160 continued: see picture below.

161 sugarcane/tebu: see picture below.

162 peanut/kacang tanah: see picture below.

162a candlenut/kemiri: see picture below.

163 kapok/kapok: see pictures below.
164 **eggplant/terung:** see picture below.

![Eggplant](image1)

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164a **gourd/labu kendi:** specifically, the bottle gourd (*Lagenaria sicararia*). The dried skins of mature fruits—called calabashes—are made into storage containers and other artefacts. *Sejenis labu, kulitnya dapat dibuat cibuk.* In recent years a variety with edible young fruits has been marketed under the name *labu cina*. See pictures below, including of the distinctive rectangular seeds.

![Gourd](image2)

© 2009 David Mead. CC BY 3.0 Unported.

164b **squash, pumpkin/labu manis:** *sejenis labu, dagingnya dapat dimakan.* We are looking for the name of the prototypical ‘tropical pumpkin’ (*Cucurbita moschata*), not other vegetables such as luffa, bitter melon or winter melon. See the article “Gourd, Squash, Pumpkin, Melon: What’s the Difference?” by David Mead and Michael Martens (Sulang Language Data and Working Papers: Topics in Lexicography no. 20) for identifying characteristics. See picture below.

![Squash](image3)

© 2010 Michael Martens. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

164c **cucumber/ketimun:** see picture below.

![Cucumber](image4)

© 2012 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

164d **watermelon/semangka:** see picture below.

![Watermelon](image5)

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164e  **papaya/pepaya**: see picture below.

164f  **chili pepper/cabe, lombok**: the plant and its fruit, not a condiment prepared from it, if different.

164g  **garlic, onion/bawang**: we expect most Sulawesi languages to have a generic term for plants of genus *Allium* that covers garlic (*bawang putih*), shallots (*bawang merah*) and onions (*bawang bombai*). See pictures of garlic and shallots below.

164h  **tomato/tomat**: see picture below.

164i  **citrus/jeruk**: we seek the generic term covering pomelos, oranges, lemons and limes. See picture below.

164j  **mango/mangga**: see picture below.
164k **durian/durian**: see picture below.

164l **breadfruit/sukun**: breadfruit (*ARTOCARPUS ALTILIS*) has a seedless variety (*bijinya lunak*), known as *sukun*, and a seeded variety, known as *kulur*, *keluih*, and *ketimbul* in Indonesian and sometimes as ‘breadnut’ in English. If the language distinguishes these, record both terms noting the difference. See picture below.

165 **ginger/jahe**: also known as *halia*. It is this specific spice we seek. Best to carry an example. See picture below.

165a **turmeric/kunyit**: see picture of turmeric root below.

166 **cassava/ubi kayu**: also informally *manioc* in English. See pictures below.
167  sweet potato/ubi jalar: see pictures below.

167a  talas, keladi/taro: English ‘taro’ and Indonesian ‘keladi’ are cover terms used to refer to at least four distinct species. See the article “Root Crops” by David Mead (Sulang Language Data and Working Papers: Topics in Lexicography no. 5) for further discussion. See pictures of taro plant and corms below.

167b–167c  greater yams (Dioscorea alata) and lesser yams (Dioscorea esculenta) are often best distinguished in that stems of the former are not thorny (tidak berduri), while stems of the latter are thorned (berduri), especially near the base. See the article “Root Crops” by David Mead (Sulang Language Data and Working Papers: Topics in Lexicography no. 5) for further discussion. See pictures of greater and lesser yam tubers below.
167d  bitter yam/ubi gadung: *sejenis ubi yang bisa memabukkan orang; biasanya dimakan cuma kalau kelaparan*. Bitter yam (*Dioscorea hispida*) is the chief famine food of Southeast Asia. Because the tuber contains a poison, it requires special preparation methods, usually including slicing thin and soaking in running water or several changes of standing water. See picture of bitter yam vine below.

168  betel/sirih: *tumbuhan, daunnya atau buahnya dikunyah orang tua*. Betel (*Piper betle*) is one of three main ingredients of a betel nut quid, the other two being the endosperm of the areca nut and mineral lime (calcium carbonate). Whether the leaf or fruit is preferred varies between regions. See pictures below.
169a areca nut/pinang: The endosperm of the areca nut (ARECA CATECHU) is one of three main ingredients of a betel nut quid, the other two being the leaf (or fruit) of the betel plant and mineral lime (calcium carbonate). See pictures of an areca palm and nuts below.

169b dammar/damar: In Indonesian, damar refers both to the dammar tree (a kind of conifer with blady leaves) and to its hardened resin (getah), known in English as dammar or Manila copal. If the language distinguishes these, record both terms, noting the difference. The resin was formerly used in certain kinds of lamps (cf. Indonesian pedamaran) and for varnish. See pictures below of AGATHIS DAMMARA leaves with unripe cones, and resin seeping from an incision in the trunk.

169a banyan/beringin: also known as strangler fig (several species). Pohon besar yang berakar sulur, dari cabang-cabangnya keluar akar gantung. See picture below.
169c  **Casuarina/Eru**: *sejenis pohon yang daunnya kecil-kecil seperti lidi*. Also known in English as horsetail pine, and in Indonesian as *pohon cemara*. See pictures below.

169d  **Cordyline, Ti Plant/Hanjuang**: *sejenis tanaman, warna daunnya bercampur hijau dengan merah atau ungu*. A plant species (*CORDYLINE FRUTICOSA*) with reddish-tinged leaves, now considered decorative but formerly significant in shamanistic rituals. See picture of ti plant below.

169e  **Derris (Fish Poison)/Tuba**: *sejenis tumbuhan merambat, akarnya dapat meracun ikan* (*DERRIS* spp.) A number of other plants of Sulawesi can yield a fish poison, but few are lianas (woody creepers) and usually other parts (not the roots) are used. Derris is a legume with pod-like fruits. See images of *DERRIS SCANDENS* and root below.
169f  mushroom/cendawan, jamur: we seek the general term for a mushroom with a stem, cap and gills—not shelf fungi growing on trees. If the language has no generic term, record particulars noting differences. See pictures of mushrooms below.

170  short grass/rumput: rumput is also a generic akin to weeds or underbrush. See picture below.

171  cogon grass/alang-alang: alang-alang, or cogon grass, is a specific variety (IMPERATA CYLINDRICA), about one meter high. Semacam rumput kira-kira satu meter tingginya. See pictures below.

171a  pineapple/nenas: In some Sulawesi languages called pandang, panda, etc. See picture below.
172 **pandanus/pandan**: *daunnya dipakai untuk menjalin tikar. Bukan yang daunnya berbau harum (= fragrant pandan, *pandan wangi*), dan bukan yang berbuah (= pineapple, *nenas*). (The above-noted confusion exists because in many local languages of Sulawesi ‘pineapple’ is called *pandang*.) There may be two (or more) varieties, one coastal, the other interior, or one bushy, the other tree-like. We seek the generic, or if only specifics are known, then those. See pictures below.

172a **fragrant pandanus/pandan wangi**: *pandan yang daunnya berbau harum, biasa dipakai sebagai penyedap kue dsb*. See picture below.

173–174 ‘seed’ is *biji* in Indonesian, ‘seedling’ is *bibit*. *Benih* can be either seed or seedling. Of course the important thing is what is referred to, regardless of local confusion/usage.
173 seed/biji: suggest or illustrate pumpkin (*biji labu*) or tomato (*biji tomat*) seed to elicit generic. There are often special terms for rice seed, corn seed, even mango seed, etc.

174 (rice) seedling/bibit (padi): see picture below.

175 field rice/padi: see picture below.

176 rice (cut, unhulled)/gabah: butir padi yang sudah lepas dari tangkainya dan masih berkulit. The technical (commercial) term for *gabah* in English is ‘rough rice.’ See picture below.

177 hull of rice/sekam (gabah): may be described as *kulit luar*. Not to be confused with bran, *dedak*, *kulit dalam*. See picture below.

177a straw/jerami batang padi yg sudah kering (yg padinya sudah dituai). See picture below.
178 hulled rice/beras: see picture below.

179 cooked rice/nasi: see picture below.

180 corn/jagung: see picture below.

180a millet/jawawut, sekoi: foxtail millet (SETARIA ITALICA) was an important crop on Sulawesi prior to the arrival of maize, and you may encounter remnant knowledge of its cultivation. Indonesians may describe the heads of grain as mirip ekor kucing. See picture below.

180b Job’s tears/enjelai: edible and inedible varieties are lexically distinct in some Sulawesi languages. If so, record both terms, noting the difference. (Alternatively, if only one variety is known in the language area, make note whether the term you record refers to the edible or inedible variety.) See picture of Job’s tears below.

180a–180c see the article “Grain Crops in Indonesia” by Michael Martens (Sulang Language Data and Working Papers: Topics in Lexicography no. 9) for discussions of these three grain crops.
180c  *sorghum/jawaras, cantel*: See picture of *SORGHUM BICOLOR* below.

181  *sun/matahari*: see picture below.

182  *moon/bulan*: *bercahaya di langit pada malam hari*. See picture below.

183  *stars/bintang*: see picture below.

184  *sky/langit*: *yang tampak terbentang di atas bumi*. See picture below.

185  *cloud/awan*: *yang berwarna putih di langit, bukan kabut*. Not a raincloud, though clearly it is a matter of continuum. Items 185, 186 & 187 should be cross validated.
186  raincloud/awan hitam: see picture below.

Public Domain.

187  fog/kabut: see picture below.

MorgueFile Free Photo.

187a  dew/embun: see picture below.

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189  lightning/kilat: see picture below.

Public Domain (Pixabay).

190  rain/hujan: see picture below.

MorgueFile Free Photo.

190a  flood/banjir: we seek a noun form, but report a verbal form if that is all the language has. In context: *Pada musim hujan, daerah itu sering dilanda banjir*. See picture below.

David Fine/FEMA. Public Domain.
191 rainbow/pelangi: see picture below.

192 wind/angin: there may be more than one word for wind. If so, breeze is to be preferred to strong wind. Note that angin also means air.

193 sea, ocean/laut: see picture below.

193a wave/ombak: not breakers, gelombang, if different. See picture below.

193b–193c the response may be a noun (low tide), an adjective (state of being low tide) or a verb (to recede, of the tide or ocean) with low tide indicated by the completion of this action (the tide/ocean is receded), and similarly for high tide. Record here whatever expressions are natural in the language. See pictures below of a scene at low and high tides.

193d island/pulau: see picture below.
193e cape, headland/tanjung: see picture below.

193f bay/teluk: bagian laut yang menjorok ke darat. See pictures below.

195 sand/pasir: see picture below.

196 mud/lumpur: see picture below.

197 earth, ground/tanah: not the earth as a globe, not clay (tanah liat). See picture below.
198a cave/gua: see picture below.

198b hole/lubang: we seek the most generic term for hole that the language possesses. In context: Tikus masuk keluar lemari lewat lubang di dasarnya. / Buat lubang dalam dinding agar cocok dengan pipa.

199 salt/garam: see picture below.

203 spring/mata air: tempat air membual sendiri dari tanah, bukan buatan manusia. We want the generic; the language may only have two specifics, for example, out of rocks, out of earth. In such a case, record both, noting the difference. The actual bubbling forth, not the pond thus formed.

204 mountain/gunung: see picture below.

205a plain/dataran: tanah yang datar, whether between mountains or near the coast. Do not confuse with Indonesian daratan ‘land, mainland.’ See picture below.
205b valley/lembah: di antara gunung. It need not be flat or level. Some languages may distinguish between whether or not the valley has a flow of water. If so, record both terms, noting the difference. If having difficulty, the following as elicitation frames may help: Tempat itu jauh sekali, di seberang tujuh gunung dan tujuh lembah. or Naik gunung, lalu turun lembah, baru naik gunung lagi… Nonetheless, some Sulawesi languages may simply lack this term (or, more likely, give a response directly borrowed from Indonesian lembah), distinguishing only between ‘plain (level land)’ and ‘mountain (mountainous land).’ See picture below.

206 woods, forest/hutan: virgin forest is intended, not the 10 to 20 years of secondary or aftergrowth on abandoned or bekas kebun. See picture below.

207 river/sungai: elicit the response for sungai even though two or more may be given. There are distinct words for larger and smaller, upland and coastal, free flowing and tidal (estuary) rivers in various languages. Of course if a generic isn’t available, record and note differences among specifics. See pictures below.

207a current (of stream, river)/arus: arus kali atau sungai, biar lambat, sedang atau deras. Not the verb mengalir ‘to flow’ (= 458).

207b river mouth/muara, kuala: tempat pertemuan sungai dengan laut, danau, atau sungai lain.
208 lake/danau: may be hard to elicit or nonexistent except for those languages adjacent to lakes. See picture below of Lake Tamblingan in Bali.

209 fire/api: see picture below.

210 smoke/asap: see picture below.

210a embers/bara api: see picture below.

211 ashes/abu: sisa barang yang terbakar. See picture below.

212 dust/debu: bila angin bertiup atau ada mobil lalu, debu beterbangan ke mana-mana. See picture below.
213 **stone/batu:** see picture below.

214 **lime/kapur:** see picture below of a package of marketed mineral lime.

214a **gold/emas:** our intention is the metallic substance, not any particular object made of gold. See picture of a gold nugget below.

214b **silver/perak:** our intention is the metallic substance, not any particular object made of silver. See picture of a silver nugget below.

214c **bronze/tembaga:** our intention is the metallic substance, not any particular object made of bronze. See picture of a bronze cooking pot below. Our expectation is that most Sulawesi languages will have a single term that covers copper (*tembaga merah*), bronze (*tembaga perunggu*) and brass (*tembaga kuning, kuningan*). See “Smelting, Forging and Smithing” by David Mead (Sulang Language Data and Working Papers: Topics in Lexicography no. 15) for further details.
214e  earthen/tembikar: made of baked or fired clay. See picture of an earthen pot below.

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215  shadow/bayang-bayang: also known as bayangan. The Indonesian terms also refer to reflections. Use the picture below to avoid ambiguity.

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216  house/rumah: yang kuno or asli is intended, not modern brick (or similar) structures, if the language supports a difference. See picture below (also use for eliciting parts of a house, e.g. door, roof).

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217a  ladder/tangga: tangga untuk naik rumah yang tinggi / berkolong. The Indonesian term tangga can also mean ‘stairs, staircase,’ but this is rarely problematic in wordlist elicitation. Some languages may have separate lexemes for a notched tree trunk or notched bamboo ‘ladder’ versus a more traditional ladder with rungs and rails. If so, record both terms, noting the difference. See picture below.

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219  door/pintu: the swinging leaf rather than the opening itself.
219a window/jendela: our intention is the window opening, not the shutter or glass used to cover this area if different: lubang dibuat pada dinding rumah, berfungsi sebagai tempat keluar masuk udara dan cahaya.


221 rafter/kasau: kayu (atau bambu) yang dipasang melintang seakan-akan merupakan tulang rusuk pada atap rumah. These run from peak to lower edges, rather than parallel to the peak.

222 storage shelf above hearth/para: tempat (sebuah rak, dsb) di atas tungku untuk menaruh perkakas dapur, mengerahkan kayu api dsb. See picture below.

225 fence/pagar: if there is no generic, record specifics, noting differences. See picture below illustrating some common fence types in the Indonesian context: (a) roundpole fence; (b) stake fence; (c) dry stone wall; (d) picket fence; (e) masonry fence; (f) masonry column fence.

226 canoe, boat/perahu: if no generic, list specifics, noting the differences. Perahu usually is without geladak, deck. See picture below.
226a bow (of boat)/haluan: bagian sebelah muka kapal atau perahu.

226b stern/buritan: bagian sebelah belakang kapal atau perahu. Not the kemudi rudder.

226c rudder/kemudi: see picture of a rudder below.

226d sail/layar: see picture below of an outrigger with a triangular sail.

227 canoe paddle/dayung: see picture below.

228 raft/rakit: see pictures below of a maritime raft (rakit di laut) and a river raft (rakit penyembe-rangan), which have distinct names in some Sulawesi languages.
229 charcoal/arang: Charcoal is frequently made of bakau, mangrove wood. Of course many groups don’t know or use charcoal. Yang dipakai dalam seterika will usually elicit the cultural equivalent, even though tempurung is the item burned. See picture of charcoal made from coconut shells below.

230 three-stone fireplace/tungku: see picture below.

230a firewood/kayu api: See picture below.

230b tinder/rabuk: bulu atau miang halus yang terdapat pada pelepah pohon enau, dipakai untuk menghidupkan api dari pemantik. We are specifically seeking the word for a very fine, cottony or dusty material obtained from the leaf sheaths of sugar palm fronds and other palms and bamboos, used for catching and holding a spark. (This same material is sometimes also used for caulking boats.) See picture below of tinder from the palm tree ARENGA UNDULATIFOLIA.

230c torch/obor: suluh yang terbuat dari seruas bambu diisi minyak, ujungnya disumpal dengan sabut, tongkol jagung, atau secarik kain. See picture below.
231 cooking pot/periuk, belanga: see picture below.

232 water jar/tempayan: see picture below.

233 bamboo water container/tempat air bambu: see picture below.

234 ladle of coconut shell/gayung: tempurung dsb yang diberi bertangkai untuk menimba air. See picture below.
235, 236  mortar & pestle/lesung & alu: see picture below.

236a  winnowing basket/nyiru: see picture below.

236b  dibble/tugal: tongkat untuk membuat lubang di tanah yang akan ditanami benih. The common type is a long dibble used e.g. for planting corn. Some peoples of Sulawesi use a kind of short dibble, which may be distinctly named, for transplanting seedlings in a rice paddy. See pictures below.
236c  **rice harvest knife/ani-ani**: *alat panen padi tradisional*, sebuah pisau kecil yang dipakai untuk memotong tangkai bulir padi satu-satu. See pictures of rice harvest knives below.

![Rice Harvest Knife](image)

Tropenmuseum, part of the National Museum of World Cultures. CC BY-SA 3.0 Unported.

237  **knife/pisau**: of several kinds and sizes, we probably cannot be more specific than *yang dipakai di dapur*. See picture below.

![Knife](image)

Public Domain.

239  **sheath for machete/sarung parang**: see picture below.

![Sheath](image)

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239a  **chopping block/papan pemotong**: see picture of a chopping block below.

![Chopping Block](image)

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239b  **ax/kampak, kapak**: if there is more than one type, record terms noting the differences. See picture of an ax below.

![Ax](image)

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239c grub hoe/pacul, cangkul: see picture below.

239d blowgun/sumpitan: senjata yang digunakan pada zaman dahulu untuk berburu dan berperang, pengunaannya dengan cara ditiup. See picture below of a Dayak male using a blowgun.

239e pitfall spike/ranjau: bambu atau kayu yang runcing ujungnya, dipasang untuk merangkap binatang.

239f fishtrap/bubu: report the most generic term for fishtraps that the language possesses. One common type of trap, used throughout coastal areas of Indonesia, is pictured below.

239g top (toy)/gasing: see picture below.
239h **staff, walking stick/tongkat:** *sepotong kayu, bambu, dsb untuk pegangan ketika berjalan.* See picture below of a man using a walking stick.

240 **comb/sisir:** see picture below.

241 **ring/cincin:** see picture below.

241b **beads/manik-manik:** *butir kecil-kecil diberi berlubang dan dicocok untuk perhiasan, kalung, dsb.* See picture below.

242 **rope/tali (besar, pintal):** *macam yang biasa dipakai untuk mengikat kuda, bebannya atau kepalanya.*

244 **needle/jarum:** see picture below.
245  **sarong/sarung**: see picture below.

![Image of sarong/sarung](image1)

247  **mat/tikar**: see picture below.

![Image of mat/tikar](image2)

249a  **cradle/ayunan**: *perkakas yg bergantung untuk menidurkan anak*. Also known in Indonesian as *dondangan, buaian*. See picture below.

![Image of cradle/ayunan](image3)

250  **loincloth/cawat, kain pinggang**: This is loincloth and not undershorts. see picture of men wearing loincloths below.

![Image of loincloth/cawat, kain pinggang](image4)
251 bark cloth/jeluang: pardoning your frustration, it is known in parts of Sulawesi. If this language doesn’t have it, skip it. Kain dibuat dari kulit kayu, yang telah dipakai pada waktu perang Jepang. See picture below of a Kulawi girl (circa 1916) wearing bark cloth skirt, jacket and headdress.


252 wine/saguer: An alcoholic drink made from the sap (toddy) of certain palms such as sugar, coconut or lontar palms. We seek the term for palm wine which is the result of natural fermentation processes and has not been further distilled (distilled palm wine is properly called arrak, Indonesian arak). Rice wine may have a unique designation.

254 swidden, dry rice or corn field/ladang: ladang encompasses both slash-and-burn-and-abandon fields and retained fields. The stress here is on dryland agriculture as opposed to wetland agriculture. If this language doesn’t have a generic for the former, record the specifics, noting the differences. It may help to add kebun.

255 trail, road/jalanan: Try using jalanan for elicitation because jalan is often heard as berjalan. There may indeed be multiple local varieties. The generic rather than a certain size is indicated. Lacking a generic, record the specifics, noting the difference.

255a footbridge/titi, titian: see picture of a plank footbridge below.

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256–313 Kata Sifat: take care with all the adjectives that an item modified, for example, big river, does not itself elicit its own unique term.

256 big/besar: batu besar. We are looking for a big object.

258 good/baik: orang yang baik.

261 dry/kering: for example, dry (laundry), (cucian) kering. Dry sawah may well elicit a unique term.

261a–261b elicit the terms for dark and bright as a pair. In context: Lubang itu gelap sekali; pakai senter supaya terang.

262 wide/lebar: watch for confusion with vast, luas. Try jalan yang lebar, making sure you don’t elicit a unique word for wide road.

262a broad/luas: not just wide, lebar (= 262), but broad, vast, expansive in area. Try lapangan yang luas, hutan yang luas.
264 strong/kuat: if there is no generic word for strong, but only words meaning ‘strong (of living things)’ and ‘strong (of materials),’ then record both, noting the difference in meaning.

265 weak/lemah: if there is no generic word for weak, but only words meaning ‘weak (of living things)’ and ‘weak (of materials),’ then record both, noting the difference in meaning.

268 new (objects)/baru: perhaps rumah baru. Of objects; not saya baru datang.

269–270 lama (old, of objects) and tua (old, of people) do not always remain distinct to all speakers of Indonesian, but the intent here is clearly to contrast them. Notice that lama also means long (of time).

270 old (persons)/tua: sudah lama umurnya.

274 fat/gemuk: cross-validate with item 050 lemak.

277 (luke)warm (water)/hangat (air): standardize the elicitation with example of lukewarm water. Tidak panas, tidak dingin, di antaranya.

277a clear (water)/jernih (air): air dari sumur itu bersih dan jernih.

277b fresh (water)/tawar (air): fresh water, as opposed to water that is salty or brackish. We do not intend tawar in its related sense of tasteless, insipid food.

279 sharp (knife)/tajam: some Sulawesi languages have distinct terms for sharp of a blade (tajam mata pisau, parang, dsb) versus sharp of a point (tajam/runcing pensil, ranjau, mata tombak, dsb). It is the former that we seek.

279a–279b elicit these items as a pair: Tali itu tidak terlalu kendur, tetapi juga tidak terlalu kencang.

281 short (height)/rendah: Of a table, tree or mountain.

282a ripe/matang, masak (buah): buah sudah tua dan sudah sampai waktunya untuk dipetik dan dimakan.

282b unripe/mentah (buah): buah belum matang, belum waktunya untuk dipetik.

283a withered/layu: tanaman sudah kering, sudah mau mati. See picture of withered corn plants below.

289b healthy/sehat: in context: masih sehat orang tuamu? Not sembuh ‘recovered from an illness,’ if different.

290 pain, to be sick/sakit: if this language has no single term for sakti, record specifics, noting nuances.

290a feverish/demam: badannya panas, suhu badan lebih tinggi daripada biasanya.

290b lame/pincang: timpang jalananya.

296a few, little (quantity)/sedikit: in context: Apakah kamu dapat banyak ikan? Tidak, (cuma) sedikit. This form may or may not be based on the same stem as ‘little’ (= 257).

296c enough, sufficient/cukup: in context: Dia merasa ada yang masih perlu ditambahkan, tetapi temannya menganggap sudah cukup.
**299 dirty/kotor:** if there is any question about what is meant by *kotor*, focus on dirty clothing. There may be special words for a dirty face (especially if dried-on snot is involved), and some languages have a special term for body-dirt (*BI: daki*). And you might get ‘muddy’ with sandals, and ‘messy’ with houses.

**302 lonely/sunyi, sepi:** both *sepi* and *sunyi* are defined in terms of each other. The intent is lonely, not quiet, though there is some overlap. We do not mean homesick. The effect is more a condition devoid of people/noises, rather than the resulting emotion.

**303 difficult/sukar:** *sukar* is the most emotion free of the three-some *sukar, sulit, susah*.

**304 smooth/halus, licin:** smooth is intended, not fine or slippery. Both *halus* and *licin* define smooth in their proper domains. Use example of a smooth river stone as opposed to rough *kasar* granite. Beware of a slippery river stone! *Batu kali yang halus, tidak kasar.* or *Dia sudah sembuh, kulitnya halus lagi.*

**304a slippery/licin:** in context: *Awas, ada licin* (as when walking on a trail). You could also try referencing an eel: *licin seperti belut.*

**305 fast/lekas, cepat:** *lari cepat, berjalan cepat.* As opposed to doing something quickly/hurriedly, or arriving at a place early, both of which can also be called ‘*cepat*’ in everyday *BI*.

**308 true, correct/benar:** *lawan kata salah.*

**313 green/hijau:** *warna daun-daun pohon.* (*hijau* may or may not be a borrowed term from Indonesian.)

**313a blue/biru:** *warna langit.* If the language does not have distinct terms for green and blue, record the color term under ‘green’ (313) and leave this term blank. Alternatively, in addition to the term for blue, you may optionally include in a side note as many of the following color terms for which the language possesses a distinct lexeme: *jingga* (orange), *cokelat* (brown), *ungu* (purple), *abu-abu* (gray) and *merah muda* (pink).

**314 apakah dia merokok? Tidak.**

**314a no longer/tidak lagi:** in context: *Dia sudah tua, tidak lagi kuat badannya.*

**315 berapa uang di tangan Anda? Tidak ada.**

**316 apakah Anda orang Jawa? Bukan.**

**317 if/kalau, jika:** for this and other items we seek free forms. If such do not exist, give bound forms. In context: *Kalau dia pulang, saya mau ikut. / Dia akan pergi kalau tidak hujan.*

**319 now, already (perfective)/sudah:** for this and other items we seek free forms. If such do not exist, give bound forms. *Apakah dia sudah pulang? Sudah.*

**319a not yet/belum:** in context: *Apakah dia sudah pergi? - Belum. Dia belum pergi.*

**320 and/dan:** *Kata penyambung.*

**321–323 kursi ini, this chair, proximate to the speaker; kursi itu, that chair, of intermediate separation from the speaker (possibly proximate to the hearer); kursi jauh itu, that chair yonder, of distant separation from the speaker (and hearer). Many Sulawesi languages show this three-part distinction. If this language has more than three, record this in a special note.**
324–326 here, in this place (near speaker); there, in that place (possibly near hearer); over yonder in that far place. Many Sulawesi languages show this three-part locational distinction. If this language has more than three, record this in a special note. We want to avoid equivalents of the English:

“Here! Take it!”
“Here it is!” / “There it is!”
“Here. Go this way!”
“Where’s Yusup?” “He’s over there!”
(while pointing).

327–339 Nomor-Nomor: some languages change the form of the number when followed by a classifier, as with Indonesian satu:se-. Our intention here is the independent counting series, one, two, three....

343 west/barat: this is a cardinal direction, where the sun sets. Arah tempat matahari terbenam. Note also the reflex for westerly monsoon, recording it in a note.

344 east/timur: this is a cardinal direction, where the sun rises. Arah tempat matahari terbit. Note also the reflex for easterly monsoon and/or non-westerly winds, recording it in a note.

345–346 this basic Austronesian pair should be recorded with an indication of the cardinal direction thus pointed out. This latter may be of interest especially in interior areas where it may give some hint of migration directions. On the other hand, these perhaps do not exist in interior areas, in itself significant. Upstream and downstream are probably not equivalents, but then again may be since water flows seaward. On some smaller islands, these words may have been borrowed from a mainland language and be fixed as to direction. It is the “toward the sea/ toward the interior” pair we seek.

347 under/di bawah: di bawah meja rather than di bawah rumah, which may be a unique morpheme.

349–350 behind/in front of an object, say, the house, to avoid the confusion of getting reflexes relating one person to another on a pathway.

353 edge/pinggir: pinggir meja rather than pinggir sungai, which may be unique. Not di samping.

353a with/dengan: in the sense of accompaniment: Dia pergi memancing dengan temannya.

355 night/malam: if there is a distinction in the language, we intend time of night rather than condition of darkness.

356–358 we are looking for how people emically divide the day into periods. If their categories do not match Indonesian (pagi, siang, sore), include an explanation. You may encounter phrases which make reference to the sun, such as ‘the sun is high,’ ‘the sun is slanting,’ ‘the sun is short.’

357 midday/siang: intended is the period of time between morning (pagi) and afternoon (sore), midday encompassing noon. It is proper to leave this blank rather than elicit the other Indonesian meaning, daytime/daylight as opposed to night.

359a–359b we want to avoid a literal translation of the Indonesian.

361b three days from now/tiga hari di depan: we want to avoid a literal translation of the Indonesian.

365 to fear, be afraid of/takut (kepada): whether grammatically verb or adjective, the concept of anxiety or agitation in the face of (real or imagined) danger is intended.

369 to know (a thing)/tahu (sesuatu): saya tahu sesuatu.
376  **to say, speak, utter/berkata:** it is probably best to elicit multiple synonyms here, because it is next to impossible to find agreement on equivalences across languages, even within languages, for the various verbs of saying. Do not include tell, item 375.

377  **to repeat/mengulangi:** transitive. *Dia mengulangi pertanyaannya.*

377a  **to request/meminta:** ask in order to obtain or be given something: *Anak itu meminta dibelikan mainan.*

377b  **to invite/mengundang:** memanggil supaya datang, mempersilahkan hadir.

378a  **to accuse/menuduh:** to accuse, not just to suspect, speculate or guess (*menyangka, menduga, mengira*). In context: *Dia marah sekali dan menuduh suaminya berselingkuh, tetapi suaminya menyangkal semua tuduhan.*

378b  **to deny/menyangkal:** in context: *Dia menyangkal semua tuduhan.*

381a  **to shout/berteriak:** the specific sense we seek is to raise one’s voice in order to be heard across a distance or over ambient noise. In context: *Karena mesinnya bersuara ribut, ia berteriak supaya terdengar.*

383  **to see/melihat:** not watch, *menonton.*

384  **to smell, sniff/mencium:** not the kissing sniff, if that is different.

385  **to cut (wood, across grain)/memotong (kayu):** we are not looking here for butcher, slice or other specific words, but for cutting wood across the grain (not felling a tree), itself quite specific. It is a hacking motion, not sawing. The more specific Indonesian words, *menetak, memakuk, memarang,* don’t elicit uniform responses. See photo below.

386  **to split (wood)/membelah (kayu):** transitive. In some languages to split wood is different from to split bamboo, for example. We seek only the former here. If this language differentiates splitting with an axe from splitting with a machete, record the specifics in lieu of the missing generic. See picture below.
386a  **to slice/mengiris:** to cut with a drawing or back-and-forth sawing motion. Mime this action if it would be helpful. In context: *mengiris daging, mengiris ketimun, mengiris mangga.* To slice/cut into symmetrical halves or to slice/chop finely may be distinct lexemes, which we are not seeking.

386b  **to grate/memarut:** see picture below of a woman grating cassava.

386c  **to sharpen/mengasah:** *menggosok parang, pisau, dsb pada batu asahan supaya tajam.* See picture below.

386d  **to fold/melipat:** if necessary, illustrate by folding a piece of paper.

386e  **to roll up/menggulung:** report here the verb that collocates with rolling up a mat or sail: *menggulung tikar, menggulung layar.*

387  **to cook/memasak:** we seek the most general word for cook. *Memasak* is general, *menanak* specific for cooking rice. If there is no general word in the language, but specific words for cooking vegetables and cooking rice, etc., record these, noting the difference.

388  **to (be) boil(ing) (of water)/mendidih:** intransitive.

389  **to open, uncover/membuka:** where multiple specifics may exist and no generic, use that for uncovering a pan: *membuka panci.*

389a  **to cover/menutup:** in context: *menutup panci.*
392a to taste (food)/mencicipi: if people don’t recognize the Indonesian term mencicipi, tell them that it means merasa makanan. In context: Sebelum dia makan, dia mencicipi makanannya.

393 to chew (not swallow)/mengunyah: in context: Dia sakit gigi, susah dia mengunyah.

394 to chew betelnut/makan pinang: beware of translation here. The ‘eating’ of the entire quid is intended, betel leaf, areca nut, lime.

396 to suck (not nurse)/mengisap: memasukkan (menarik ke dalam) dengan kekuatan hawa (seperti dengan hidung atau mulut).

397–397a in context: Beberapa kali dia meniup, lalu api menyala lagi.

397b to point/menunjuk: in context: Saya bertanya di mana tempat mandi, dan dia menunjuk ke sungai. If illustrating, point with your open hand, or better, with a nod and raised eyebrows. Pointing with your finger may be misunderstood as a sign of anger.

398a to use/memakai: in the sense of using an instrument, not of wearing clothes.

399 to squeeze (in hand)/memeras: the idea is to squeeze X out of Y rather than merely to hold very tightly. Compare item 398.

401 to fall, drop (as fruit)/jatuh: intransitive, noncausative. Buah jatuh semalam. Of an object dropping, not of a person stumbling and falling.

402 to drop/menjatuhkan: sebelum dia turun dari atap, dengan sengaja dia menjatuhkan palunya ke bawah.

405 to burn/membakar: some Sulawesi languages lack a generic word for ‘burn,’ thus the following collocations may elicit different verb forms: membakar kebun, membakar rumah, membakar sampah, membakar jagung, membakar ikan. The intent here is a transitive process whereby someone subjects material to be consumed by fire, not merely cooks it.

406 to plant/menanam: we are seeking the most general word. Beware of specialized words for corn and/or rice planting, or with special instruments such as a dibble stick. If no generic exists, record the specifics noting the differences.

408 to winnow/menampi: membersihkan beras dng nyiru digerak-gerakkan turun naik. We seek the verb that collocates with cleaning rice that has just been pounded to remove the husks. Some languages have separate terms for cleaning threshed (but not yet pounded) rice, and for a final cleaning of stored rice just before cooking. See the article “Vocabulary Associated with Maize and Rice” by Michael Martens (Sulang Language Data and Working Papers: Topics in Lexicography no. 10) for further discussion.

409 to pound (rice)/menumbuk (padi): in most languages of Sulawesi, the same term is used both for pounding so as to remove husks (menumbuk gabah menjadi beras) as well as for pounding grain, turmeric root, etc. into flour (menumbuk halus, menumbuk menjadi tepung). If your language is different, record both terms, noting the difference in meaning. See picture of people pounding rice below.
**409a** to mill/menggiling: a traditional apparatus for milling in Sulawesi consists of an upper millstone which is turned against a matching lower millstone, though of course commercial (metal) mills are now common. See picture below of a woman milling corn.

![Image of woman milling corn](Public Domain)

**409b** to crush spices (in mortar)/mengulek: in context: *Dia mengulek (menghancurkan) cabe, tomat dan garam dalam cobek (penggilas) menjadi sambal.*

**409c** to crush/melumatkan: for something to be ‘crushed’ in the sense intended here, it must be broken into pieces, not merely flattened. Report the most generic term for crushing that the language possesses. *Dalam dongeng, ada suatu orang yang kuat sekali. Dia bisa melumatkan batu menjadi debu.*

**416** to tie (tether animal)/mengikat, menambatkan: if there is a distinction in the language between tying an animal by the neck and tying the foot, record the former. *Menambatkan* is more specific in Indonesian, but probably less widely known.

**417** turn (right/left)/berbelok: *Saat berbelok, tiba-tiba motornya selip sendiri dan terjatuh.*

**418** to turn around/berputar: intransitive. In context: *Jarum panjang berputar lebih cepat daripada jarum pendek. / Roda mulai berputar.*


**425** to give someone a bath/memandikan: *ibu itu memandikan bayinya.*

**426** to swim/berenang: not drift, *berhanyut* or float, *terapung.*

**426a** to dive, submerge/menyelam: *masuk ke dalam air.* In context: *Dia bisa tahan lama menyelam dalam air. / Dia menyelam untuk mengambil teripang di dasar laut.*

**426c** to sink/t tenggelam: Indonesian *tenggelam* can mean both ‘sink’ (as rock) and ‘drown’ (as person, animal). It is the former that we seek. In context: *Batu, kalau dijatuhkan ke dalam air, akan tenggelam.*

**428a–428b** in these two items we seek the most general words for ascending (*bergerak ke atas atau ke tempat yang lebih tinggi*) and descending (*bergerak ke arah bawah, bergerak ke tempat yang lebih rendah daripada tempat semula*) that the language possesses. In context: *Baru naik sudah disuruh turun. / Dia naik tangga lalu turun lagi. / Jalan ini naik terus sampai ke pemandangan yang indah. / Jalan ini turun terus sampai ke pelabuhan.*

**429** to hide/bersembunyi: intransitive. To lie or be out of sight or concealed.

**430a** to set (a trap)/memasang (jerat): both English ‘set’ and Indonesian ‘pasang’ have various extended uses. We are specifically looking for the verb which collocates with the setting of traps.

**430b** to catch/menangkap: in context: *Apakah benar manusia bisa menangkap putri duyung / tuyul?*

**431a** to brood/mengeram: *burung menduduki telur agar menetas.*
431b to hatch/mentetas: pecah dan terbuka kulitnya telur, karena akan menjadi binatang. See picture below.

432 to shoot an arrow/memanah: not to use a slingshot, if that is different.

434 to kill/membunuh (orang): to kill someone; the most neutral term for it, no extended meanings intended.

434a to headhunt/mengayau: memotong kepala, membunuh orang untuk diambil kepalanya (adat kebiasaan beberapa suku bangsa pada zaman dahulu).

435 to throw/melemparkan: not ‘pelt’ = Indonesian melempar(i). The object should be the thing thrown, not the thing thrown at. In context: Anak itu melemparkan buah mangga ke temannya. / Dia melemparkan batu ke arah anjing liar itu.

439a to make/membuat: we seek the generic term for making or creating something. In context: Dia pintar membuat barang kerajinan tangan. / Dia pintar membuat sesuatu yang baru berdasarkan contoh yang sudah ada.

440a to sew roofing thatch/menjahit atap: in Sulawesi languages, to sew roofing thatch is almost always a distinct lexical item from sewing cloth. Avoid prematurely accepting a literal translation of the Indonesian phrase. See picture below.

441 to weave cloth/menenun: see picture below.
442 to plait (mat, basket)/menganyam (tikar, bakul): we seek the verb that collocates with the plaiting of mats and baskets as shown in the pictures below. Although this process is colloquially referred to in English as weaving, ‘to plait’ is the precise term.

446b to carry on the head/menjunjung: Indonesian menjunjung also has the extended sense of ‘to respect’ (= menjunjung tinggi), but we seek the basic meaning of transporting goods on top of the head. See picture below.

447 lost (of things)/hilang: focus should be on the missing thing (such as a lost comb or lost book), not the state of the person who has lost something. Note also that English ‘lost’ is ambiguous: one can say both ‘My keys are lost’ (hilang) and ‘I am lost’ (kesasar) whereas these are distinguished in Indonesian and most Sulawesi languages. We want the former.

446a to bring/membawa: we seek the generic term for bring, take, carry.

445f to replace/mengganti: in context: mengganti atap rumah, mengganti baterai, mengganti minyak rem motor.

447a to shut the eyes/memejamkan mata: in context: Dia memejamkan mata untuk mengingat kembali suatu kejadian. / Secara tidak sadar kita memejamkan mata saat kita bersin.
447b to smile/tersenyum: see picture below.

449b to belch/beserdawa: mengeluarkan bunyi dari kerongkongan (misalnya sesudah makan kenyang). Be careful not to confuse with cegukan ‘to hiccup’ (= 449c).

449c to hiccup/cegukan: pada umumnya berulang-ulang, menyebabkan terjadinya bunyi hik, hik, hik. Be careful not to confuse with beserdawa ‘to belch’ (= 449b) or tersedak ‘have food go down the wrong pipe.’

453 to itch, be itchy/gatal: whether grammatically verb or adjective, the concept is that of dermal irritation.

455 to delouse/menghilangkan kutu: see picture below.

456a to pull out, extract/mencabut: specifically to pull out something embedded by the roots, as weeds (mencabut rumput) or chicken feathers (mencabut bulu ayam).

458b–458c in context: Dia berdoa saat masuk dan keluar mesjid.

458d to follow/mengikuti: in context: Dia mengikuti jalan raya hingga sampai di pasar. / Dia sudah tahu jalannya. Ikutilah dia saja.

461 to stand/berdiri: to be standing; not to rise from a seated position.

462 to sit/duduk: we are not seeking squat (= 462a); sit, whether sitting in a chair or on a rock.
462a to squat/berjongkok: menempatkan badan dengan cara melipat kedua lutut, bertumpu pada telapak kaki, dengan pantat tidak menjejak tanah. See picture below.

463 to lie down/berbaring: terletak merata, tidak duduk, tidak berdiri, tidak berarti tidur.

466 to sleep/tidur: this does not mean to recline, berbaring, be in bed, try to sleep or rest. The state of being asleep is intended. Anak itu sudah tidur nyenyak. Tidur is prerequisite to bermimpi.

468 to wake up/bangun: clearly distinguish between awaking from a state of sleep and getting up from a prone position. We intend the former. Jaga may help as a gloss, as it also can mean ‘awake.’ Biar ada banyak orang yang ribut, sama sekali dia tidak bangun.

469 to awaken someone/membangunkan: saya membangunkan adik saya tadi pagi. Clearly distinguish between wake someone and get someone up. Indonesian bangun supports both meanings (see item 468). Not to lift someone up.

473c to finish/selesai: in context: selesai makan, selesai mandi.

481 bride price/mas kawin: uang dari pihak pengantin laki-laki yang diberikan kepada pengatin perempuan. If this language group does not observe this culturally and they don’t talk about its observance in other groups, please avoid a translation response only. There is a difference in some languages between the traditional practice of transferring wealth (often figured in rial or ringgit) and the current practice of raising money. If the language and culture distinguish these, record both.

482 what?/apa?: apa ini?

483 who?/siapa?: orang itu, siapa?

485 when?/kapan?: if the language distinguishes between asking about when in the past (kala lampau) versus when in the future (kala mendatang), record both forms noting the difference.

486 how many?/berapa?: as with numerals, the form of this interrogative may vary depending on whether it is used independently or is followed by a classifier/quantifier. The independent form is intended.

487 how?/bagaimana?: we seek method, manner, apa caranya?, rather than characteristic, bagaimana kabar/rupanya?

488 why?/mengapa?, kenapa?: apa sebabnya?